

A farther Brief and True

NARRATION

OF THE LATE

VVARS

RISEN IN

New - England,

Occasioned by the Quarrel-
some Disposition and Perfidious
Carriage of the *Barbarous and Sa-
rage* Indian Natives there,

With an Account of the FIGHT,
the 19th of *December* last, 1675.

London, February 17th, 1675.

Licensed,

Henry Oldenburg

London, Printed by J. D. for M. K. and are to be Sold
by the Booksellers, 1676.

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BOSTON

DECEMBER 28th, 1675.

S I R,



Is verily Believed with us that all Generous minds in both *Englands* which concern themselves to enquire after our Affairs in these parts of the World, and with us well, have a longing desire the *Indian Wars* might be ended, and we presumed e're this that the powers of persuasion or force would have made a happy Change, by altering the minds, or restraining the Malice of our Heathen Foes.

But so it is, the Rod of Gods Anger is still upon us; For the *Powhatan* Sachem *Mesacon*, alias *Philip*, still lives & he lives to be a vexation to us in all places where he comes; Yes he lives, and by his subtilty proves a more forcible and perilous Enemy to us then ever we could have Imagined; He hath drawn into his Confederacy all *Indians* from *Cape Sables* Eastward to the *Mombauks*, which is about 300 Miles or upwards; And our Fears are (which would to God they were but Fears) that some *Traders* of *Europe* for love of gain have from time to time supplied them with Ammunition.

At the Eastward the *Indians* have ruined *Falmouth* black point, and *Saco*, and slain in those Towns 30 Persons; some they took alive

and lie them upright in the Ground, using this Seraphim: *Thou Englishman, since you came into this Country have grown exceedingly above Ground, let us now see how you will grow when Planted into the Ground.* At *Roanoke* they have slain sixteen Persons, and burnt thirty Houses; At *Dover* they also have killed some, and Fired two or three Houses; Our Enemies proudly exult over us and Blaspheme the name of our Blessed God; Saying, *Where is your O God?* taunting at the Poor Wretches, which (to make themselves Sport with) they cruelly Torture to Death: But our Affiance is in the God that made Heaven and Earth, who when he Arises will Scatter our Enemies.

It hath been the great care of our Council to distinguish between Friends and Enemies; for most of our mischiefs have flowed from pretended Friends; who have Demeaned themselves exceeding fairly with us till they have had the opportunity secretly and suddenly to enslave us; and then they fly to our avowed Enemies. Many of our Commonalty would have all *Indians* (knowing their Guilt) Enemies; But our Soberest Sort justly fear to Condemn the Innocent with the Guilty, knowing that *Justice est summa Regni*; nor would they draw on themselves the guilt of blaming our the Gospel of the Gospel amongst the *Indians*; remembering *New-England* was originally a Plantation more famous for Religion than Trade; And to this day the *Massachusetts* in the temple of their Publick Seal have an *Indian* Engraven with these Words, *Come over and Help us*; Alluding to *Act. 16. 9.* Much Intestine Heat, Brawling and Complaining (not to say Mutinies) have been about these matters, & quiet which, even of the most notorious, with whom some English plunder was found; were Arraigned, six whereof being evidently found Guilty, were soon after Executed; and at the Desire of the Modestest of them all, the professing *Indians* are placed and provided for on certain Islands where they are out of Harms way. And by an Act of the General Court (which is our Parliament there) The Death for any of them to come off the coast without License from the Magistrate. Our People since the loss of Captain *Latbrop* of *Beverly* with about 60 Men by Surprise, and the Burning of *Springfield*, are grown not less valourous; but more cautious; Experience is the Mother of Prudence; and little good comes of despising an Enemy.

Yet

Yet let not the World censure too much Captain *Lathrop*: he in the Pequot Wars had done Exploits, nor in this would have been behind-land if the Narrow Passage or Causey where his unexpected Enemies set on him would have given him leave to have drawn up his Men; but however, this may be said, to use the Words of a Wise Man; *There was never Censor that Judged, Senator that Ordered; General that Commanded, Council that Executed, Orator that Perswaded, nor any other Mortal Man, but sometimes he committed Errors.* Let such as are too apt to censure the Conduct of some Affairs here, Remember this.

On the 19 of October Philip Assaulted Hatsfield, a Town on Connecticut-River, with about 800 Men: But there were 200 of ours then in the Town, which in two Hours space, with the loss of one Man only, put the Indians to a total flight, and killed about 100 of them, 60 of whose dead Bodies the Indians carried with them on Horses, &c. (for they had several Horses amongst them); After which Philip and the Nipnet Indians fled to the Narragansetts; which caused the Council of the Massachusetts, to publish in print this Manifesto.

To

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To our Brethren and Friends the Inhabitants of the Colony of the *Massachusetts.*

A though you cannot be Ignorant, how studious this Government hath been to preserve Peace in this Colony, and have taken up and Compromised diverse Quarrels that have Risen between our Selves, our Neighbours, and the *Indians*; And thereby at several times prevented those Calamities wherewith we are now Pressed: Yet to satisfie you that the same Mind and the same Endeavours are continued in the present Government, we have thought it necessary to let you understand the Rise and Progress of our present Troubles, with our Endeavours to have prevented the same.

IN Jun: last, we were Certified by our Friends and Confederates of Plimouth, that Philip the Sachem of Mount-Hops was in Arms, and had Solicited all the Indians to joyn with him against the English; and wisht, they desired our Assistance to Suppress him: which we by the Articles of Confederation could not deny, and therefore applied our selves to Raise some Force for their Assistance, but were still desirous to prevent a War with the Indians; and therefore upon a former Experience of a good Effect wrought upon the said Philip, We resolved to use the same Means, viz. sending Messengers from hence to Philip to Treat with him, hoping of the like Issue, which upon the like case about four Tears since, we by Good Hand obtained. But our Messengers arriving at Swanzy, in their way towards Philip, found divers English Murdhered on the Road, and were informed by the English there, of divers Hostilities of the Indians

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dians, which rendred our Design and their Negotiation hopelest: Upon which they returned, and informed us as abovesaid. Whereupon our Forces began their March in Aid of our Friends at Plymouth, and having driven Philip from his Countrey, we bring informed that the Narragansetts harboured his Women, and aided him with Men: We ordered our Souldiers to March to Narraganset, in order to keep them quiet, and prevent their Succouring or Harbouring the Enemy: Where, after some delay, they were drawn to consent to our Demands, promising neither to Entertain nor Assist our Enemies, which they since confirmed in a Treaty with the Commissioners of the Colonies: Further engaging, that they would deliver all those of Philips party, that upon his Row near Scatoneck, or since were fled to him; but have failed in every particular.

You may also take notice, That before any of our Souldiers marched to Mount-Hope, we were very careful to understand the state of the Nipuet-Indians, to prevent Philips design, and secure those Indians, and therefore dispatched two Messengers well known to them, to certifie them of Philips motion, and of our desire to keep Amity and Friendship with them, according to the Covenants made with them long since, no ways Violated on our part. And by the said Messengers, received fair returns from the most of them, being in ten or twelve Plantations. Some of them pretending fear of us: For their further Satisfaction (when our Forces were sent out against Philip) we to satisfy and secure them, sent them by Ephraim Curtice, a Declaration under the Publick Seal, that we had no Design or Intent to disturb them, or any other Indians that would remain in their Plantations peaceably: which Message and Messenger was evilly treated by many of them then Assembled, and the Messenger much endangered by the younger Men, and not with any Satisfaction by their Sachems, as the Event shewed, though at that present more moderately received.

Soon after this Dispatch, and before Philips flying from Pocasset, and March up towards the Nipnet Countrey, some of the said Nipnet-Indians Assaulted and Slew divers of our People at Mendam; whereupon Captain Hutchinson with a small Guard, was sent up to the said Nipnet-Indians, (if possible to keep them quiet) who arriving at Quabaog, whereabouts was a Rendezvous of the Indians, and having sent to them, they promised to meet him in a certain place, whither he at the time repairing, found not the Indians; and being encouraged by the English of Quabaog, that the Indians were peaceable, &c. he
advan-

advanced forward towards the place of the Indians Rendezvous to Treat them: But in the way, was by Ambuscado, treacherously way-laid, by which himself, with several others, were Wounded and Slain, the English of Quabaog immediately Assailed, and the Town, except one House, totally destroyed; at which time, as we understand, Philip also with his broken Party came up to the said Indians, and upon the first, or immediately before the arrival of the Forces we sent up for the Relief of those of Quabaog, Philip and his whole Crew retreated (as we then feared, and afterwards were informed) towards Connecticut River, from whence Recruiting himself with Ammunition from Albany, and with Men, partly from the treacherous Indians about Hadly and Springfield; he hath prosecuted his first design to Ruine and Destroy the English. And notwithstanding all the Opposition of our Forces, hath done much Mischief and Spoil; and since the Repulse he received at Hartsfield, withdrew into the Nipnet Country, and since that (as we understand) toward the Narragansets, who we do conclude, have favoured, abetted, and assisted him therein; and by entertaining and harbouring our Enemies, have dealt falsely and perfidiously with us: whereby we find our selves necessarily Engaged, with the Consent, Advice, and Assistance of the rest of the Colonies, in a War with them, as well as with Philip, unless they prevent the same by a timely Compliance, and Performance, and Scouris for the future: for the managing and carrying on whereof, we hope for, and expect (as we have hitherto had) the Assistance of all his Majesties Subjects of this Colony in their respective Capacities, in the just Defence of the Glory of God, the Honour, Defence and Safety of our King, Country, and our selves, from the Subtlety, Rage and Treacherous Attempts of our Barbarous Enemies.

Dated in Boston, the 7th of December, Anno Christi, 1678.
 Annoque Domini Caroli Secundi Regis Angl. Scot. Fran. &
 Hiber. Defensoris Fidei, &c. 27th.

By the Council,

EDWARD RAWSON, Secre.

The Commissioners of the three Colonies having levied about 1200 Men viz. 300 on the Massachusetts, 300 from Connecticut, and 600 from Plymouth, sent them all under the Command of Governour Winslow of Plymouth, with Major Appleton of Ipswich in the Massachusetts, and Major Treat of Connecticut, with 150 Foot-Captains, and two Captains of Horse: on the 26th of December made their Rendezvous at this House (now made a Garrison) of one Mr Smith Major of the 1st Regt: of the Mass. who was with them.

Captain Pownall with a Troop of Horse Scouting to discover the posture of the Enemy, discovered about 1200 Indians, which were supposed to be the *Sagoy* & *Sagoy*: these he immediately engaged with, and killed 100 of them, and took about 200 Prisoners, (in which Combat only his Lieutenant was wounded, which he wrote to the English Camp, and then found where the Indians had buried much Corn (as their custom is) in dry pits in the Woods.

By these and some Fugitive Indians our Forces had certain Intelligence where the Enemy lay: which was about 16 miles from our quarters. On the 30th, although it was Sunday, four Men amongst them could not leave God's Day, there to require Justice of the Indians for the Innocent Blood which had been so lately shed: Two Cent Salvages they: and we were cheerfully ready (as to money Smith said) so long as our own lives to be managed at the hands of the Indians, who had made Sport with our miseries; we marched through the Woods and came to a thick Swamp (i. e. a Quagmire-Wood) wherein were encamped 3500 Indians. We first demanded to have Philip and his Adherents to be delivered Prisoners to us, according to Articles: And had no other Answer but that; then we fired about 500 *Wigwags*, (i. e. Indian Houses) and killed all that we met with of them, as well *Sagoyes* and *Paposes*, (i. e. Women and Children) as *Sagoyes* (i. e. Men.) In the midst of the Wood was a plain piece of Ground on which the Indians had built a Fort; the Stone-Wall whereof enclosed about four or five Acres, in which Rampart was about

A List of the Number of the *English* slain and wounded in the Battel with the *Indians* on the 19th, of November, 1675.

Of the *Massachusetts*,

In the Company of	Slain, Wounded
Major Appleton	2 — 22
Capt. Mosely's	9 — 10
Capt. Oliver's	5 — 10
Capt. Johnson's	3 — 11
Capt. Gardner's	7 — 11
Capt. Davenport's	4 — 15
	30 — 79

Wounded, whereof some are since dead,

Of *Constance*,

Major Treat's Company	20
Capt. Seely's	20
Capt. Marshall's	14
Capt. Wall's	17
	71

Of *Plymouth*

Capt. Bradford's	20
Capt. Coram's	02
Troopers	02
Lost in the Woods	05
	27

Captains Slain

Capt. Davenport
Capt. Johnson
Capt. Gardner
Capt. Marshal
Capt. Gallop who Com- manded <i>Uncas's Indians</i>

Wounded

Captain Bradford shot in the Eye
Capt. Seely mortally as- saulted
Captain Mason
Capt. Wall

Lieutenants Wounded

Lieut. Savage
Lieu. Tang
Lieu. Swan
Lieu. Upham

Wounded & Slain in all 207.

December the 20th we removed our Wounded Men to *Road-Island*, and some of our Men are marched with Carriages to fetch to our Camp the *Indians* Corn, which Captain *Prentice* discovered, and they

they find great quantities, and that some of the Barns, or Cellars rather, have been lately opened by some *Indians*.

December 27, the Council at *Boston* have ordered forthwith 2000 Men more to march to the *Narraganset* Country to receive Governour *Winslow*; And Major *Waldren* commands certain Companies at the *Baltward* to suppress the *Indians* there.

Ninegret the old Sachem of the *Narragansets* is separated from his other *Indians* with a small Party, pretending he consents not with the *Englishes* Enemies; and that those *Narragansets* which now join with *Philip*, are either under other Sachems, or Rebels to him.

It may be of some remark to let the World know that in the year 1621 on the 21 of *March Massachusetts*, (alias *Wosamequon*) acknowledged himself voluntarily in open Court at *Plymouth* to be a Subject to King *James*; he was Grandfather to *Philip*. September the 29th 1639 he and his Son *Mocanum* did the same again to King *Charles* the first; and his Heirs and Successors. And August sixth 1662, this very *Philip*, our most turbulent and implacable Enemy, again renewed the acknowledgment of himself a Subject to our King then now is, and his Heirs and Successors Kings of *England* and all there covenanted at that time for that, that they would not Sell or Give any of their Lands to any *English*, but with the consent of the *English* Government first had and obtained: The Original Instruments Signed with their own Hands and the chief of their Men, still remain on Record in the Register of the Court of *New-England*.

Time, the consumer of all things, we hope will once more subvert this Adversary.

Wounded 26 stand in all 207

FINIS.

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